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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/870,803	05/31/2001	Hal Hjalmar Ottesen	ROC920010046US1	1274

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Gero G. McClellan
Thomason, Moser & Patterson, L.L.P.
Suite 1500
3040 Post Oak Boulevard
Houston, TX 77056-6582

EXAMINER	
BONSHOCK, DENNIS G	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2173	

DATE MAILED: 08/25/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/870,803	OTTESEN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Dennis G. Bonshock	2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 May 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Final Rejection

Response to Amendment

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed on record in the file: Amendment A as received on 5-14-2004.

2. Claims 1-26 have been examined.

Status of Claims:

3. Claims 1, 2, 4-9, 12, 14-17, 19, 21, 22, and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ding, Patent #5,883,823.

4. Claims 3, 10, 11, 13, 18, 20, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oyamada et al., Patent #5,617,333, hereinafter Oyamada and Ding, Patent #5,883,823.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1, 2, 4-9, 12, 14-17, 19, 21, 22, and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ding, Patent #5,883,823.

7. With regard to claim 1, which teaches a method for processing multimedia data, Ding teaches, in column 1, lines 17-23 a system for compressing multimedia data. With regard to claim 1, which further teaches indexing the multimedia data to an i by j matrix; and storing the i by j matrix in a data storage

device utilizing odd/even index sequencing of the i by j matrix, Ding teaches, in column 4, line 60 through column 5, line 19 and in figure 7, odd/even index sequencing, which provides an output matrix where the DCT coefficients and resulting special data may be stored in a memory.

8. With regard to claim 2, which teaches the multimedia data selected form still image data and video image data, Ding further teaches, in column 1, lines 17-23, the use of still images, and the use of video data.

9. With regard to claim 4, which teaches multimedia data representing an image having i times j pixels, Ding teaches, in column 8, lines 24-35, the multimedia data being represented by y time x pixels.

10. With regard to claims 5 and 14, which teach an image having i times j subimages and wherein the i by j matrix corresponds to the i times j subimages, Ding teaches, in column 8, lines 24-35, the multimedia data being represented by y time x blocks.

11. With regard to claims 6 and 15, which teach compressing the subimages before storing the i by j matrix in the data storage device, and decompressing the reconstructed i by j matrix to render the image, Ding further teaches, in column 7, lines 10-25, in column 8, lines 24-35, and in column 9, lines 40-63, the process of compressing the image before storing and decompressing the image to display on a monitor.

12. With regard to claims 7, 16, and 21, which teach the odd/even index sequencing comprising: and odd/odd, odd/even, even/odd, and even/even index sequencing, Ding further teaches, in column 4, lines 60-66 and figure 7,

odd/even index sequencing in which there are four index groups even-row-even-column, even-row-odd-column, odd-row-even-column, and odd-row-odd-column.

13. With regard to claims 8, 17, and 22, which teach index sequences being stored in logic blocks in the data storage device, Ding further teaches, in column 8, lines 24-35, the index sequences being stored in memory, where memory is known to be made up of logical blocks of data.

14. With regard to claim 9, which teaches each index sequence stored in one or more logic blocks in the data storage device, Ding further teaches, in column 8, lines 24-35, the index sequences being stored in memory, where memory is known to be made up of logical blocks of data.

15. With regard to claim 12, which teaches a signal bearing medium, comprising a program which, when executed by a processor, performs a method comprising: indexing the multimedia data to an i by j matrix; and storing the i by j matrix in a data storage device utilizing odd/even index sequencing of the i by j matrix, Ding teaches, in column 1, lines 17-23 a system for compressing multimedia data and which further teaches, in column 4, line 60 through column 5, line 19 and in figure 7, odd/even index sequencing, which provides an output matrix where the DCT coefficients and resulting special data may be stored in a memory.

16. With regard to claim 19, which teaches a server system for processing multimedia data, Ding teaches, a processor (see column 6, lines 35-38), a memory (see column 6, lines 35-38), one or more storage devices for storing multimedia data (see column 6, lines 9-38). With regard to claim 19, further

teaching indexing the multimedia data to an i by j matrix; and storing the i by j matrix in a data storage device utilizing odd/even index sequencing of the i by j matrix, Ding teaches, in column 1, lines 17-23 a system for compressing multimedia data and which further teaches, in column 4, line 60 through column 5, line 19 and in figure 7, odd/even index sequencing, which provides an output matrix where the DCT coefficients and resulting special data may be stored in a memory.

17. With regard to claims 24, 25, and 26, which teach retrieving data form the data storage device and reconstructing the I by j matrix utilizing odd/even index sequencing of the retrieved data, Ding further teaches, in column 7, lines 10-25, in column 8, lines 24-35, and in column 9, lines 40-63, the process of compressing the image before storing and decompressing the image from storage to display on a monitor.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

18. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

19. Claims 3, 10, 11, 13, 18, 20, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oyamada et al., Patent #5,617,333, hereinafter Oyamada and Ding, Patent #5,883,823.

20. With regard to claims 3, 13, and 20, Ding teaches a system that provides for compressing image and video data, but doesn't disclose disabling a data recovery procedure programmed on the data storage device, Oyamada teaches a system placing image and video date into blocks (see column 3, lines 8-50), similar to that of Ding but further teaches, in column 3, lines 20-51, disabling the default data recovery procedure of retransmitting the data, and to use a system of estimating the block with it's associated blocks. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ding and Oyamada before him at the time the invention was made to modify the image processing system of Ding to use the system of estimating blocks as did Oyamada. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because with systems where large amounts of multimedia are transferred a means of date correction is needed.

21. With regard to claim 10, Ding teaches a system that provides for compressing image and video data, but doesn't disclose when logic is flawed, assigning one or more fixed values for one or more portions of the index sequences contained in the flawed logic. Oyamada teaches a system placing image and video date into blocks (see column 3, lines 8-50), similar to that of Ding but further teaches, in column 10, lines 14-45, replacing flawed data with a selected substitution block stored in memory. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ding and Oyamada before him at the time the invention was made to modify the image processing system of Ding to use the system of estimating blocks as did Oyamada. One would have

been motivated to make such a combination because with systems where large amounts of multimedia are transferred a means of date correction is needed.

22. With regard to claims 11, 18, and 23, Ding teaches a system that provides for compressing image and video data, but doesn't disclose when logic is flawed, interpolating one or more replacement values for one or more portions of the index sequences contained in the flawed logic. Oyamada teaches a system placing image and video date into blocks (see column 3, lines 8-50), similar to that of Ding, but further teaches, in column 1, lines 15-19, when data has been lost interpolating with a substitution data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ding and Oyamada before him at the time the invention was made to modify the image processing system of Ding to use the system of estimating blocks as did Oyamada. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because with systems where large amounts of multimedia are transferred a means of date correction is needed.

Response to Arguments

23. The arguments filed on 5-14-2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Reasons set forth below.

24. The applicants' argue that the references do not teach, show or suggest storing multimedia data utilizing an odd/even index sequencing of a matrix representing the multimedia data and/or reconstructing the matrix utilizing odd/even index sequencing.

25. In response, the examiner respectfully submits that, Ding teaches, in column 7, lines 10-25, in column 8, lines 24-35, and in column 9, lines 40-63, the

process of compressing the multimedia image, using an odd/even index sequencing of a matrix, before storing and further teaches the step of decompressing the image, from memory, to display on a monitor.

26. The applicants' argue that either alone or in combination, do not teach, show or suggest retrieving the stored matrix data and reconstructing the i by j matrix utilizing odd/even index sequencing of the retrieved data.

27. In response, the examiner respectfully submits that Ding teaches, in column 7, lines 10-25, in column 8, lines 24-35, and in column 9, lines 40-63, the process of using an odd/even index sequencing of a matrix, before storing and further teaches the step of decompressing the image, from memory, to display on a monitor. Where the decompressing comprises producing DCT coefficients representing each block of the encoded x by y image.

Conclusion

28. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

29. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

30. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis G. Bonshock whose telephone number is (703) 305-4668. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

31. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

32. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

8-6-04
dgb

RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2173